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MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS

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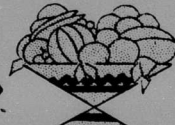
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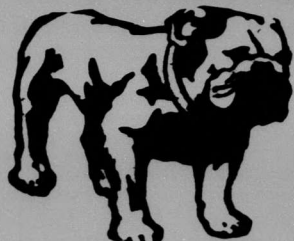
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1929

No. 29

HOW NEWSPAPERDOM SEES ITS DUTY

(By International Labor News Service.)

Two newspaper editors out of twenty-nine have replied to the letter sent them by International Labor News Service asking them to rate labor injunctions and anti-labor contempt cases as equal in importance to newspaper contempt cases.

The twenty-nine editors had denounced the action of Judge Walther in Cleveland, who sentenced two Cleveland Press editors for contempt of court because they denounced an injunction issued by him. International Labor News Service asked these editors why they were not equally emphatic in denouncing similar judicial action when labor was involved, holding the principle to be identical.

Arthur J. Sinnott, managing editor of the Newark Evening News, and A. H. Kirchhofer, managing editor of the Buffalo Evening News, responded. Editor and Publisher, magazine of newspaperdom, which published the comments of the 29 editors on the Cleveland case, published in its issue of August 3rd the letter from the editor of International Labor News Service, with a rejoinder.

These three statements constitute an editorial willingness to deal fairly with the labor injunction and with contempt proceedings growing out of such injunctions. Twenty-seven editors remain to be heard from.

Mr. Sinnott indicates a desire to talk things over. He says: "I don't know and I have no way of knowing whether the New Orleans case is on all fours with the Cleveland case. If it is, we will be glad to accord it the same treatment we have the Cleveland business. I am writing Mr. Lane, our Washington correspondent, to see you so that he may obtain the full facts.

"The issue in many labor cases is unfortunately complicated by violence. I personally don't blame the men for throwing rocks when they can't otherwise secure justice, but it would always be better for labor if they could control that phase of street car strikes.

"I suppose we have enough of our own sins to answer for. I certainly don't want to exalt myself as a paragon of journalistic purity, but I can't escape the feeling that the Cleveland case, although similar in fundamentals, is more simple in make-up than labor controversies."

Mr. Kirchhofer sends an editorial from his paper, saying it will probably be more suitable than a personal expression. The editorial contains an excellent statement of the case, without any particular protest, though it does look for solution when public opinion becomes sufficiently active. The editorial follows:

"Developments in the New Orleans street car strike are likely to engage the attention of the committee of the United States Senate which is now considering a bill for regulation of federal injunctions in industrial disputes. On representation that the interests of its bondholders were jeopardized, the operating company obtained an injunction from Federal Judge Borah restraining the strikers from interfering with the operation of trolley cars and from doing violence to company property. The United States marshal for the district has sworn in 250 deputies and now is in command of the strike situation.

"Practically the first injunction of this kind was issued in 1887, and by the present Chief Jus-

tice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Up to about ten years ago this means of breaking a strike was seldom employed. From that time on, however, the injunction has been frequently put to such use. As many as 300 have been issued in a year in industrial disputes, not all, of course, by federal courts. As a result, there has been a constant agitation on the part of organized labor for the closer regulation of the injunction, which after all, never really solved an industrial problem. Solution can come only when public opinion interests itself closely in the matter and creates a law that takes into account the best interests of industry as a whole."

Editor and Publisher rightly states that many editors constantly fight the misuse of the injunction and vigorously defend journalism. The comment, as published, follows:

"We are not conscious of having condemned the Cleveland injunction and contempt case because it related to newspaper men, but rather because it seemed to us to be unjust and un-American. Our sympathies extend to all who are thus victimized, but our special work is to serve the newspaper field. There are many agencies to plead the rights of labor. We know scores of editorial men who fight the misuse of the injunction in labor cases unreservedly and constantly. Our symposium of editorial opinion was gathered together hastily and at random, and the fact that there were omissions certainly is no proof that any newspaper of any city 'preferred not to comment,' and we regret Mr. Wright's contrary inferences. Nor are we willing to accept the statement that the newspapers are blind to cases of injunction and contempt outrage outside of their own field. These matters, without exception, are published that the people may know. We might, by the same logic, ask the agencies that fight for labor what specific thing they have done to support the case of the Cleveland editors, and they are much interested in editorial victims as labor victims. We do not ask those questions, because we believe that all right-minded American people are opposed to judicial autocracy and usurpation of power."

It may be said that trade union journalism has been as vigorous as the daily press in denouncing the Cleveland outrage and that it has been more vigorous, on the whole, than the daily press is where labor injunctions and the sentencing of labor men for contempt are involved.

OLDEST GARMENT WORKER DEAD.

Old age robbed the United Garment Workers of America of its oldest member July 14 when Mrs. Sarah Jane Hollingsworth, 94 years old, passed away at her home in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Hollingsworth was an active member of Garment Workers' Local No. 139 until her death although she had been unable, because of the infirmities of old age, to work during the past four years. Until she was ninety she worked daily at the Bayly-Underhill manufacturing plant. She had been an employee of the company since 1909.

If men spent union-earned money for union-label goods and service as cheerfully as they accept the benefits secured through organized effort, strikes and lockouts would be unheard of.

BERGER DEAD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Victor L. Berger, noted Socialist leader and editor and first Socialist Representative in Congress, died in a hospital in Milwaukee on August 7 as a result of injuries received when he was struck by a street car on July 16. His skull was fractured but doctors predicted he would recover. He died after a sudden relapse. He was 69.

Berger was born in Austria-Hungary in 1860. As a boy he attended the gymnasias and the universities of Budapest and Vienna. He came to this country in 1878 and after working in New York City and the West, finally settled in Milwaukee.

Berger was instrumental in building up the Socialist party in Milwaukee until it controlled the city and sent him to Congress in 1910, the first Socialist to achieve that distinction. He was re-elected in 1918, 1920 and 1926, but was defeated in 1928.

Indicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison in 1918 for opposing the war, he was re-elected to Congress by a large majority in 1919, but the House would not seat him. In 1921 the Appellate Court reversed the conviction and a year later the Government dropped charges against him before he served any of the term originally imposed.

In 1893 Berger became acquainted with the late Eugene V. Debs and converted Debs to Socialism while the latter was a prisoner in the Woodstock, Ill., jail after the great Pullman railroad strike, which Debs led.

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MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS.

Industrial production in the first six months of 1929 has set a new record for all time. The high activity of the spring months continued through May and the decline which many had expected in June did not occur. For industrial production this was the highest June in history.

The unusual activity in June this year has been due largely to high production in the steel industry. Large orders from the railroads for cars, locomotives, rails and bridges are keeping the mills busy. Demands for structural steel for public or semi-public projects, such as subways, bridges, pipe-lines, electrification of railroads, have also been large, so that steel production in June was 92 per cent of capacity as compared to 76 per cent in June last year.

High activity in certain other industries has offset the decline which did occur in automobiles, textiles and coal mining. The boot and shoe industry, which had been lagging, gained strength in June; summer farm projects increased activity in meat packing and canning industries, and steel demands are keeping iron mines unusually busy.

High Output Calls for High Consumption.

The unusual production of the first six months of this year places business in rather a critical situation. If industrial activity continues at the present high rate, there is grave danger of over-production and business depression unless buying power of the public is higher than ever before.

Earnings of wage earners are of the greatest importance, since 86 per cent of the buying public are wage earners and their families. No figures exist to show whether wage earners in general have received higher incomes in this half year. We know that in factories about 440,000 more wage earners have been employed and that factories paid 9 per cent more in wages. Factory workers' incomes increased 3.6 per cent on the average. These increases have probably been due to better employment and more overtime rather than to higher wage rates, and there is nothing to indicate that a general improvement in wages has

taken place for workers in other occupations. Other factors are helping to dispose of the product of industry: exports are higher, and large increases in security prices on the stock exchange have given some people more money to spend. But ultimately, the maintenance of good business must depend on mass buying of the products we are turning out by mass production. If our factories produce more than incomes can buy, the business boom may be followed by a serious depression.

Even in this year of high industrial activity summer lay offs are reducing income in many thousands of families. From May 15 to June 15 about 40,000 workers were dropped from the pay-rolls of automobile shops, about 8,000 from women's clothing shops, about 2,500 in the boot and shoe industry, about 600 in shipbuilding. Seventeen others of the 54 industries reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics also laid off large numbers of workers. Even if these workers find work in some of the industries which are employing more help, they will lose time and income while making the change. And many are without work for months or have to accept jobs at lower pay.

Several industries took on more workers in June and no doubt this increased employment has made it easier for those laid off to find work. Increases were approximately as follows: men's clothing, 9500; electrical machinery, 13,000; ice cream industry, 3000; canning, 10,000; brick and tile making, 2000. Fourteen other industries also took on more workers.

For the country as a whole, decreases have been larger than increases and about 35,000 fewer wage earners were at work in June than in May. Short time work also reduced the income of many who kept their jobs, and earnings fell 1.6 per cent from May to June.

In coal mines, activity has been higher this year, but wages are low. From March to May, 1929, bituminous miners earned \$23.69 a week on the average, and anthracite miners \$28.46. In June coal production dropped and about 18,000 miners were laid off in anthracite mines and earnings dropped 6.6 per cent. In bituminous mines 10,000 were laid off.

At present no tendency toward a general decline is shown. The American Railway Association reports that producers in the country generally estimate that output for the third quarter will be about as far above the 1928 level as in the first half year. This report comes from regional producers organizations as an estimate of their need for freight cars and is a reliable indicator.

Reports at the end of July show continued high activity in steel and large orders ahead will probably keep mills near capacity through August. The machine tool industry is running at 20 per cent above last year and high car loadings of freight show that goods are being moved from producer to consuming markets. There is evidence, however, of stocks accumulating in dealers' hands in automobiles and demand has fallen off somewhat in the textile industry.

ROOSEVELT BLAMES BAUMES LAWS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt has given support to a view many times expressed by labor men in laying the recent outbreak at Clinton prison to the Baumes laws.

The Governor said the Baumes laws "might be all right as a deterrent," but all wrong for prisoners. Under the Baumes laws, making life terms mandatory for repeaters, prisoners serving time for felonies may be serving terms equal to those of first degree murderers.

The Clinton outbreak was the second within recent weeks in this State. Governor Roosevelt landed at Clinton unexpectedly and at once made it clear he blamed the Baumes laws at least in part for the violent effort at outbreak. The hopelessness of prisoners, he said, led to desperation.

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FAMILY ALLOWANCE SYSTEM.

By Donald Forbush.

This and subsequent articles will tell something of the real conditions of today in some European countries, some of which are filled with terror, as in Italy; some of which are not so bad. These articles are signed by Donald Forbush, which is not the real name of the writer, who is a trained newspaper man and who knows his economics and labor conditions. "If I ever signed by real name I could not re-enter Italy, nor could I re-enter some other European countries from which I hope to further reporting for the enlightenment of Americans," he said. Those who have read George Seldes' amazing book, "You Can't Print That," will agree that this writer is wise in hiding his identity. However, International Labor News Service vouches for the genuineness of the work and for the bona fides of the author. — Editor, International Labor News Service.

All over Europe, and particularly in France, since the war, a system of "family allowances" has come into being—an arrangement whereby married men, and in general men with dependents to support, receive special allowances apportioned to the burdens they are expected to bear.

The system in France antedated the war by many years, but never became very popular there until the destructive processes of four years of constant fighting had tremendously reduced the man-power of the republic. France has long been agitated by the fear that its low birth rate would eventually result in its relegation to the status of a second or third class power, and the long prevalent condition of a practically stationary population gave the anti-birth control propagandists their opportunity.

Employers adopted the idea eagerly, although it had its inception in the government service—the Ministry of Marine. It was represented as a patriotic duty to encourage marriage and parenthood. The single man would get less pay than a married man, and childless couples would have smaller family budgets than those with children. The arrangement, so the proponents of the idea contended, was fair; if the single man wanted to marry, he had an inducement, because he would get more pay; if the married man felt that his neighbor with three children received a disproportionately large pay envelope, what was to prevent him from raising a family of equal size himself?

The government services and private employers alike seized upon the family allowance system, but the trade unionists, particularly those of Socialist affiliations, for the most part opposed it. The so-called Christian trade unions for the most part approved the plan, which had the backing of many church dignitaries.

The opposition of the unions was based on thoroughly practical points. It would be much better, they contended, to pay each workman enough to enable him to bring up a family in comfort, rather than to discriminate against single men who did exactly the same amount and kind of work as married men.

The unions contended likewise that this plan would tend to make employers hire only single men, so that married men would be faced by the peril of constant unemployment. This perfectly logical fear is still voiced by the opponents of the family allowance system, but it appears that the employers have played pretty fairly in this respect. There is no discrimination, so far as concrete evidence is concerned, against the employment of married men, and in periods of unemployment, as a rule, the married men are retained longest on the payroll. Very likely the employers' attitude is based quite as much on practical as sentimental consideration, for the increased "social value" of the married man depends largely on his desire to "stay put" in his job, and his disinclination to strike except in the face of quite impossible wages and working conditions.

The final major objection of the unions, and one which unquestionably has much validity, has to do with the character of the family allowance system. There are numerous "funds," some regional, and applying to specific localities, and others industrial, applying to industries on a national scale. The methods of these funds vary greatly. Some

make no special provision for the married man without children; some provide only moderately for the first child, or the first two children, and make liberal allowances for each child in excess of two.

The unions feel—and one is disposed to think quite rightly—that there should be uniformity in this family allowance system, and that it ought to be conducted under the auspices of the nation. There should, in effect, be only one fund, administered under public control and applying in the same fashion everywhere. Possibly the tendency is in that direction, but although the fund idea has progressed remarkably in the decade since the war—to such an extent, in fact, that 3,000,000 or more workers are now said to derive benefits from it—it is still too early to draw any conclusions as to its possible future, or as to its likely effect on the future birth rate of France.

It is interesting to note that certain of the funds provide for payments on behalf of illegitimate children, as well as others, and that most of them make some sort of provision for dependent parents.

Of late there has arisen a specific and important problem as regards aliens, for there has been a large migration of Italians into France since the rise of the Fascist power. Whether these workers should be permitted to share in the allowances provided by the funds was long and earnestly debated. The final conclusion reached by most of the funds was that aliens might have the same privileges as the native born, except that aliens who had borne arms against France during the World War were excluded.

How the scheme works out in practice is perhaps most clearly revealed in the case of railroad workers, since the railroads everywhere have adopted the family allowance plan. The basic rate of pay for railroad workers in France is 6,850 francs per annum (about \$274) and this minimum is increased not only by the family allowance but by various other bonuses, such as those for length of service and character of work.

A French railroad engineer living in Paris, and having served long enough to be entitled to all the bonuses that are offered, would, if married and without children, receive 21,350 francs, which sounds like a lot of money. But the franc is only about four cents now, so it only totals \$836.92. If he has three children, he will receive \$985.86.

Housing allowances are made where rents are high, and an employee of the lowest grade in the railway service will, if he has been employed five years and is entitled to the family allowance for a married man with three children, receive 14,088 francs per annum, or \$552.25. In a smaller city where there are no housing allowances he might receive as little as 9,728 francs, or \$383.34.

The unions are by no means satisfied, and probably will not be until the funds are combined on a national basis. That would probably meet all the Socialist objections. But so large a proportion of the workers derive benefits from the funds that opposition is perceptibly declining. It is in some respects another device of the employers to divide labor against itself. At any rate, one labor leader has remarked that it is useless to carry on a protracted campaign against an institution that offers direct interests to three million trade unionists.

Other European countries have adopted the same idea, but on less ambitious scales, for the most part. Germany, Italy, Sweden, even Portugal, all have the family allowance developed in greater or less degree.

It is of interest that the only noteworthy development of the plan in the United States is also having its origin under the auspices of the government, for officers of the army and navy receive allowances for their families depending on the number of persons for whose support they are responsible.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to Rm. 604,
16 First Street, San Francisco.

The August meeting of the union will be Sunday at 1 p. m., and every member is urged to be present. It is expected that delegates to the California State Federation of Labor will be elected, and that a vacancy on the board of auditors and others on minor delegations to affiliated bodies due to the failure of the union to fill the places at the regular election and to members not presenting themselves for installation, will be filled.

On Tuesday, August 13th, the president of the union, acting for the Allied Printing Trades Council, and G. A. Sheridan, appeared in Judge Lazarus' court against Nathan Harris, owner of the Artercraft Press on Turk street, against whom President Baker had secured a warrant charging violation of Section 349B of the Penal Code. Harris entered a plea of guilty to illegal use of the union label and stated that he had on August 12th, after the receipt of a citation, destroyed the labels in his possession. After a reprimand by the assistant district attorney for having destroyed the evidence, Judge Lazarus imposed a ten-day jail sentence. Upon a plea of poverty and other circumstances the judge suspended the sentence and Mr. Harris was released on probation. Harris was formerly the proprietor of the Sierra Press, which was a union label office until September, 1921, when Harris was suspended for non-payment of dues, almost exactly four months after the inception of the forty-four hour assessment. This man has for a long time been an annoyance to the Allied Printing Trades Council but it is believed that with a suspended jail sentence "hanging over his head" he will not again violate this particular section of the Penal Code.

The certificate entitling E. V. Staley to admission to the Union Printers Home arrived on Friday of last week and Mr. Staley is now on his way to the Home. Before his departure "Gene" requested the writer, through these columns, to bid farewell to his many friends.

Arthur S. O'Neill and Albert McKimm, members of the Herald-Examiner chapel of Chicago, visited headquarters during the past week. These two members of No. 16 left Chicago two months ago on a motor tour which carried them through the southwest, and they are at present on their way to Chicago by the northern route.

Edgar Holzer, many years ago a member of No. 21, was a visitor last week. Mr. Holzer and a friend are making a tour of the national parks of the United States and Canada. Mr. Holzer is an I. T. U. pensioner and a member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

Albert Springer, Sr., the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, will leave San Francisco on Monday, August 19th, to attend the Supreme Court Convention of the Foresters

of America at Atlantic City. During his trip he will visit the Grand Canyon, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. He has arranged with Supt. McCoy of the Home to be taken through the institution while in Colorado Springs. Mr. Springer hopes to bring home some intimate views with his movie camera. He expects to return on September 15th and asks the co-operation of the members of the Mutual Aid, as his work will necessarily be delayed until his return. Sick benefits and receipts for dues will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

To those who are acquainted with the gentleman the following item is either true or an explosion has already taken place: "Among the golfers showing up for the Fall Handicap is Charlie Hauck, the last to don knickers—and how he can wear them!"—Los Angeles Citizen.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is also learned that Francis Drake was confirmed as a member of the Los Angeles Police Commission at a meeting of the City Council on August 7th by a vote of 12 to 3.

Editor and Publisher is authority for the statement that New York Typographical Union No. 6 at its meeting on August 18th will consider a proposal by the newspaper publishers to extend the present contract for another year, with slight changes pertaining to discharge cases and production.

Although the idea prevails generally that British journalism lacks the enterprise characteristic of the industry in this country it is believed "coverage" given by London papers indicates that perhaps British journals are a bit ahead of our own. The following is from the current Editor and Publisher: "London, Aug. 1—London's three evening newspapers, the Star, the Evening Standard and the Evening News, are national in the sense that they cover the greater part of the country from their publishing centre and must use every effort to get late news distributed to the whole of the southern half of England and Wales. Direct telephone reporting of horse races and similar events from aeroplane to the printing office, telegraphic transmission of photographs from a motor van at the source of the news to the newspaper's receiving room; telephone, wireless, carrier pigeon, aeroplane, motor-boat, fast automobile, have been used for rapid transmission of news and pictures from their source to the office.

"But the evening papers faced a greater problem in the distribution of the newspapers rapidly and completely to a wide area. The Star tried out an innovation at the Royal Air Force Pageant when it carried supplies of the paper to the show and there received by telephone, reports of the afternoon's sporting and other events which were set up in type and printed on a small high-speed press in the van, and distributed to the 150,000 people at the show.

"The vans' equipment includes case of type and Bush printing machine which prints news into the automatically fed copies of the Star, in the 'stop press' column, at the rate of 7500 copies an hour. The press is driven by a 1½ h. p. gasoline engine or by the van engine itself. Roller shutters at back and sides of the van lift to reveal counters for the sale of the papers and the van can carry a large supply of the papers to any large gathering for printing and distribution in this style. Speed is also an important factor in newspaper distribution for the London evenings, and the Star has another new van capable of 75 miles an hour with load of papers and sellers, which is used for dis-

tribution of 'Sporting Results' editions at sports and race meetings outside the metropolis."

Chronicle Chapel Notes—B. C. C.

Louie Muir was showing a couple of working cards of the union of the vintage of 1912 and 1913. Muir states that the weekly wage was \$32 in those days and the cards show that the dues, on an average, were around \$1.50. The 1912 card is salmon pink while the 1913 is lemon in color. Some comparative facts—the union held its monthly meeting on the last Sunday of the month; the meeting was held in the Council Hall of the Labor Temple at Fourteenth and Mission; the secretary's hours are given as 8:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon. Muir states that the system of using index numbers on the working cards was started in 1913. Has any other member of the chapel an old date working card? Let's see it; it may prove interesting to others.

Yes, sir! He has returned. After spending some five or six weeks with the populace of the fair city of Seattle, Dennis (Dinty) Gallagher has resumed his job as assistant ad foreman (nice title you have, Dinty). Dinty has worlds of praise for the Northwest city and from what he observed he thinks the convention there is going to be one of the best ever held. He states that the printers of that section of the country are doing some hard work in taking care of details incident to the convention and to the entertainment of the delegates. Good night! Pretty near forgot the main thing. Read this—Gallagher is a grandpa! Yes, sir!

Frank Hutchinson and family returned home after traveling all over the United States. Frank is loud in his praise for the Grand Canyon of Colorado, and also for the scenery in and around Denver, but all of this cannot, of course, compare with the charms of "Marvelous Marin County." While visiting the Chicago Tribune plant Frank ran

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into several fellows that used to work on the Chronicle, meeting Wiley Galloway, more generally known as "Judge," Deacon Campbell and Ed Fanning. In New York he met Bill Rosetti, who now has charge of the New York Racing Form.

Another of the returning long-time vacationists is Jack Snell. Jack and his family have been touring the Canadian Rockies, Alberta, Washington and Oregon. He was much enthused with what he saw of those places and only regrets that he did not have the time he desired. A word of thanks is due Johnny for remembering his many friends here; it was very thoughtful of him to drop a postcard now and then, for we all know how hard it is to write when on vacation.

If the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles should see this, we don't really know what will happen, and on the other hand, if the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce sees this note, they may congratulate him. What is this all about? Why, Guy Swan, after viewing Yosemite motored South and around the outskirts, not to Los Angeles. That is enough to put him on the black list of the L. A. C. of C. for many moons. In spite of this, Swan says he had a fine time. We believe him.

A letter from Ben Ferguson, now at the Union Printers Home, to Johnny Neely, has some very nice things to say about the Home, especially the management. Also Mr. Ferguson says the food is in a class by itself, being of an excellent grade. Mr. Ferguson sends regards to any of the boys that he knows.

Tom Boyle and family returned from Guerneville after a most enjoyable vacation at that famous Russian River town. The nice healthy coat of tan that Tom came back with bears evidence of having spent considerable time in the rays of Old Sol.

"Pete" Peterson parked his Ford in front of his home the other night and some nice gentlemen bumped plumb in the rear of it, all of which means that Pete's Ford now has a new thrill in the form of a brand new rear fender.

Lyle Slocum announces that he will be a candidate for delegate to the California State Federation of Labor. Mr. Slocum is ideally fitted, being very well versed in matters pertaining to labor.

Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

The death of Fred Crackbon occurred Sunday, August 11th, at his home in Berkeley. Funeral services were held Wednesday. He was a brother of Al Crackbon, the well-known linotyper. Mr. Crackbon was a solicitor, but since severing his connection with the Murdock Printing Co. he had had no business affiliations with the printing trade. Members of this chapel and all who know Al Crackbon will unite with us in extending to him deepest sympathy in his bereavement.

It was a pleasant little trip that Harry and Mrs. Fulton recently completed. They toured through Oregon, Washington and Idaho, states in which Harry worked in years gone by, and the jaunt was undertaken for the purpose of revisting old familiar scenes and calling on friends and former fellow workers.

The boys gathered round last Saturday to listen to Chuck Adams, just back from a vacation, tell of his adventures in the windy city of Chicago. It

blows pretty hard there, Chuck said, instancing the case of a baby caught up by a strong gust and carried so far he was an old man when he got back. I doubt not it's a windy town, wisecracked Eddie Porter afterward, but I do doubt if it's as windy as Chuck.

That \$10,000 Ingleside home Charley Reid invested in turned out to be the berries. Not that it wasn't worth \$2500, or even more, but the fog was so thick, Charley claims, it made necessary the use of artificial light most of the time, so one day when it was clear enough to see without the electricity turned on he called a dray and moved away.

Great was the rejoicing in the Dunning household when by ocular demonstration it could be proved that young Miss Dunning owned a tooth. But a celebration was staged when another sprang into plain view. Each tooth, Milt, an ad doper, explains, measures about a pica wide and two points high.

Wow, talk of speed! The Graf Zeppelin, compared to the pace Elmer McGraw set on his way to Tijuana, scarcely moved. Not that Harry Bird, his traveling companion, could see any great reason for spurring (except perhaps Elmer was dry), especially as he reversed the procedure coming back, proving to Mr. Bird that Mr. McGraw was anxious to get to work again.

Everybody warned Bert Coleman before his departure for Boyes Springs not to be gone longer than two weeks as the shop might go to the bows without his analytical mind and keen eye. Mr. Coleman relieved their fears by vowing to be on the job Monday, August 26th, but of course entire mental ease will not be their portion until he's actually seen bolting through the front door 10 minutes late, glance at the clock and dash for the locker room, undressing on the way.

Everything was free! And how that Scotchman, Phil Scott, did enjoy himself, a Modesto rancher having invited him to join a week-end party on the ranch. Food there was aplenty, all raised on the place, such as turkey, chickens, beef, eggs, fruit, vegetables, cooked to a turn. A couple of chefs supplied guests from a table so heavily laden it verily groaned with good things. The watermelon supply threatening to run shy, Phil says the farmer went to the patch, gathered about 30 big juicy ones and put them on ice, for last Sunday was a hot day and iced melon lasted no longer than it would at an Ethiopian picnic. This generous action impressed Mr. Scott, it reminded him so vividly of the hospitality of his Scotch friends.

Really it's rather warm in Southern California, none dare deny it. And "Red" Balthasar affirms no town down there has less chill than the little city of Burbank, the residence of a charmer whose temperament appears to be affected either by the heat or by the fiery tint of "Red's" hair, itself as hot as love in August. What further evidence could be asked to prove the magenta-hued boys are dangerous than the three missives from Burbank he receives daily, one by regular mail, one by air mail and another by telegraph?

Around the shop it's reported that Harry Borba is doing better than expected by physicians. A sport writer, Mr. Borba was driving home from a meeting late at night and drove into an obstruction in the street, wrecking his machine and injuring his spine, how badly is not yet known.

For Sale—Good used house with bedrooms 'n' everything. All down, half down or nothing down. Apply C. Davy.

Add For Sale—A car that runs good—down hill. All it needs is a new engine, chassis and body, otherwise in fine condition. See Chick Smoot.

Still another add For Sale—A perfectly good batch of stock, bought at 47, now selling at 23—slides faster than Smoot's car down hill. Put on armor before seeing L. Schmidt.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1929

Minneapolis Labor Review suggests that union members use some of the leisure time gained through unionism to building up the labor movement. The Review says: "Sometimes we wonder if the workers putting in shorter hours in industry devote as much time to the building up of their organization now as they did when they worked longer hours. There are many who are still compelled to work inhumanly long hours. Many who are not organized. We venture that if one-tenth of the time hours of work have been shortened was spent by every trade union member in work in behalf of organized labor that it would not be very long before the industry of this country would be completely unionized. Trade unionists owe something more to their union than paying their dues and attending meetings. They cannot afford to become satisfied. Conquering movements never rest on their arms. They are always pushing forward. When they fail to do that they soon find themselves in retreat." Good advice. If every union worker took it, organized labor would soon be in an invincible position.

Pretty Clara Bow, the It girl who "never had no education," but who seems to be a wildfire of personality and originality, says she doesn't see why she should join the Actors' Equity. The Washington State Labor News prints letters that have been exchanged with Clara about the question of union membership. Like many another who hasn't stopped to think much about certain things, the former Brooklyn little poor girl who saw plenty of poverty and hard knocks in her tenderer years, says that the question of hours of work has never been one to bother her in making pictures. Perhaps not. There are "swifts" in all trades, those who can get along without the help of others, but who make it harder for others by holding aloof from association. Real men and women think of something besides themselves, at least part of the time. The real meaning of trade unionism has probably never entered the pretty Clara's head. But there are thousands of others who have been exploited, beaten and mightily near starved by an industry that grinds out its rich profits at the top. There are stars who may demand their own terms of the industry, but the mob must take what crumbs are offered. There is nothing vicious about what Clara says—the way she says it makes that clear. Just the pitiable ignorance that even stardom can not dispel without some co-ordinated mental activity.

OUTSIDE SUBSTANTIATION

The policy of the American Federation of Labor with reference to the formation of a labor political party of national scope in the United States is always the subject of bitter attack by those who are never so happy as when they are engaged in looking for the end of the rainbow in the closeby horizon, and these dreamers seem never to be able to find any merit in the reasons presented as to why such a party would prove disastrous to the interests of the wage workers of the country. It is, therefore, very interesting to find a columnist like Chester Rowell giving expression to the same ideas concerning the formation of a political party by the colored people of this country as advocated by one of their number who happens to have been elected as a Representative in Congress from his district in the city of Chicago. In his column on Thursday morning Rowell says:

"It was quite right for a negro district to choose a negro. It was not good judgment for them to select Oscar de Priest. They had plenty of good ones to pick from. De Priest made a speech the other day advocating a negro party in place of the Republican, Democratic or other parties. That would be the surest way to guarantee a minority race against being recognized at all. Between a negro party and a white party, the white party wins, except in one district in Chicago, and doubtless soon one district in New York. Between the Republican and Democratic parties, the negroes, in many places, could be the balance of power."

Within the labor movement there is, of course, no possibility that under existing conditions the dreamers will ever be able to persuade a majority of the workers that it would serve their interests to form a national political party because the workers long ago reasoned the thing out in a satisfactory manner and thoroughly understand that there is no chance that such a party could meet with any substantial success at the polls, while they have had practical experience in following the political policies of the American Federation of Labor and know that it has been a most successful plan and that substantial progress has been made in a legislative way as a consequence.

The wage workers do not constitute anything like a majority of our population and could not hope to elect a President of the United States or Majorities in the two Houses of Congress, and without that power certainly could not put the desired laws upon the statute books, while under the present scheme of things, acting as a balance of power, much beneficial legislation has been enacted, not only by Congress but by the Legislatures of the different states, and the wage workers are enjoying the betterments thereby achieved. But the rainbow chasers will argue that the workers could attract to their party many people who are not directly connected with the organized labor movement and in that way achieve controlling power. It is true, of course, that some strength could be gathered in that way, but it is also true that political affiliations have been demonstrated to be so strong that it is also highly probable that many organized workers would remain with their old political parties rather than follow a labor party, and that as a direct consequence of such action a great deal of friction would be caused within the movement and its economic power would correspondingly be weakened, so that in the end the balance would be on the wrong side of the ledger when the books were balanced. All these matters have been clearly seen and carefully weighed by the organized workers and the policies they have been following are not the result of mere guesswork.

The dreamers are constantly pointing to the success of labor political parties in other countries and contending that if they can succeed elsewhere, they can be counted upon to produce even better results here, which, of course, does not necessarily follow, because conditions are not the same here as they are in Great Britain or other places. In truth, they are so different as to practically assure the failure of similar policies here.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Charles W. Wood, who used to be a railroad fireman and then a newspaper reporter and who now writes articles about industry for Forbes magazine, has been studying chain store operations. He seems to conclude that the complaint that they "send money out of town" is not all there is to be said. Wood spins along with his story, saying that money goes away and money comes back, always buying things from somewhere for somebody. Right to the point he says that money spent for automobiles is also sent out of town. The idea in this writing is not to be dogmatic, one way or the other, but to remark that this brings little consolation to the small town merchant who is being driven to the wall by chain stores. Nor does it mean much to the army of clerks who get fired if they join a union and who, without a union must work a ten-hour day or more and get a wage that would make a union printer, carpenter or hod carrier fit to bite nails. Chain merchandising undoubtedly effects economies, but somehow unless we can combine some of the humanities with the economies it is a question whether the economies justify themselves. Not all of life is rated in ledger books.

But the making of chains will doubtless go on, at least as far as can now be seen. And the making of mergers will go on. Morgan has three big power mergers in New York, every one of them a giant. Insull jumps from Chicago to New England and from power to textiles, forming a big textile grouping that may grow into nobody knows just what. An American company buys up utility plants over the whole hemisphere and nobody knows what will be the outcome of that. Business that was "Big" and terrifying when Bryan won his laurels as the Great Commoner is merely penny ante stuff today. Formation of a bread trust kicked up a great deal of resentment, but we have half a dozen other food mergers. On the whole there is little resentment against mergers. Folks aren't as afraid of them as formerly, maybe with reason, maybe just blindly.

One sure thing is found in the middle of the merger idea. Wall Street is the breeding ground of mergers, where great banks and bankers dole out or roll out the finances. Mostly these immensely powerful gentlemen are wizards of finance and dodoes when it comes to industrial relations. Most papas of mergers are foes of trade unionism and they are inclined to force their hostility down the throat of management if possible. New Orleans Public Service is something of an example. Quite clearly New York's financiers stood back of the refusal of the company to accord full union recognition. New York financiers are a long ways from New Orleans and all they want out of New Orleans is profits. But there is one bright spot in this kettle of ointment, to mix a spoonful of metaphors. Public Service stocks took a tumble as the result of the strike. Eventually stockholders may have a say when little groups of directors do things that send prices down. That is a possibility that may have some meaning in due time. Meanwhile the world is on the go and nobody can be any too sure of where it is going.

FIREMEN'S SECRETARY DEAD.

Chauncey L. Shamp, 60, international secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers for the last thirty years, died in Omaha, Monday night.

WIT AT RANDOM

"My dear," said a man to his newly-married wife, "where did all these books on astronomy come from? They are not ours."

"A pleasant little surprise for you," responded the wife. "You know, dear, you said this morning that we ought to study astronomy; and so I went to the bookstore and bought everything I could on the subject."

It was some minutes before he spoke.

"My dear girl," he said slowly. "I never said we must study astronomy; I said we must study economy!"

Office Boy—The boss is beginning to take an interest in me.

Head Clerk—Is he?

Office Boy—Yes; he asked me yesterday if I worked here.

"Say, Gawge, wot kinda cigars does you-all smoke?"

"Me? Why, brother, I smokes Robinson Crusoes."

"Wot kinda cigars are Robinson Crusoes?"

"Castaways, dumbell, castaways."

"You say your son was cured of his wildness by an operation?" asked the surgeon.

"Yes, that's what I said," replied the wealthy man.

"That's interesting; what was the operation?" demanded the surgeon.

"I cut off his allowance and made him go to work," smiled the wealthy man.

Four-year-old Bobby was much interested in the story of David and Goliath which his mother read to him. When she was through, he asked:

"Mamma, where is David now?"

"In heaven, I suppose."

"Will I go to heaven when I die?"

"I hope so, dear."

"Mamma" (the little voice was very eager now), "do you s'pose when I get there David will let me hold his slingshot a little while?"

"I'd attend your church if there wasn't such a bunch of crooks in the congregation."

"You shouldn't let that stop you—one more wouldn't be noticed, I'm sure."

"Lady, this machine picks up every thing. Didja ever have anything like it in your house before?"

"I certainly did, but, thank heavens, I'm divorced from him now."

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate.

And rever, as people do now,

Did he note the amount of the calories count—

He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed as at dinner he sat,

Destroying a roast or a pie,

To think it was lacking in granular fat

Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed every species of food,

Untroubled by worries or fears,

Lest his health might be hurt by a fancy dessert,

And he lived over nine hundred years.

Mistress—I hope you realize, Mary, that matrimony is a serious matter.

Maid (about to be married)—Oh yes, mum. I ain't one to marry reckless like. I've been to two fortune tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and been to a palmist. And they all say it's all right.—Pathfinder.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the first Federal injunction in a labor dispute issued?

A.—In 1891, as the result of the action of Typographical Union No. 3 of Cincinnati, in placing a boycott upon a paper published in Covington, Ky., Judge Sage of the United States Circuit Court, District of Ohio, issued an injunction restraining the union from continuing its boycott. This information is from "The Labor Injunction," by John P. Frey.

Q.—What great national labor body was organized in Philadelphia?

A.—The Knights of Labor, organized in 1869.

Q.—When was the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America organized?

A.—In 1891, under the name of Waiters' and Bartenders' National Union.

Q.—How many trade unionists are there in the world?

A.—There were more than 46,000,000 members of workers' organizations on January 1, 1928, according to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Men
But a few
days left!

A few days of grace have been allotted motorists who have not yet procured their new driver's licenses.

As stated in the recent California Motor Vehicle law, all automobile drivers must renew their operator's cards if issued prior to 1927. The new law also requires a written examination from all applicants.

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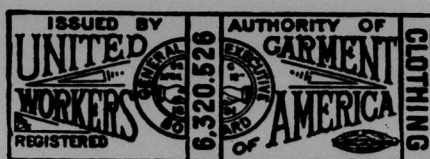
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held August 9, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waiters No. 30, George Covert, vice A. J. Gibron. From Metal Polishers, Bert Annis, Jos Hansell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Blacksmiths' Union, with reference to standardization of salaries for city employees. From the Southern Pacific Company, inclosing list of rates for 15 or more going to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. From the District Council of Retail Clerks, advising members of organized labor not to patronize stores that keep open after 6 o'clock in the evenings.

Reports of Unions—Retail Cleaners-Dyers—Non-union plants are starting a price war; when having clothes cleaned look for the union card. Waiters No. 30—Take exception to classification report, wherein it suggests that the workers employed by the city pay for their meals. Waiter Workers—Thanked the Council for assistance on standardization. Street Carmen—Contributed \$50.00 to Labor Day Fund. Longshoremen—Contributed \$50.00 to Labor Day Fund. Masters-Mates-Pilots No. 40—Donated \$20.00 to Labor Day Fund. Pattern Makers—Donated \$25.00 to Labor Day Fund. Janitors—\$50.00 to Labor Day Fund. Garment Cutters—\$5.00 to Labor Day Fund. Material Teamsters—\$25.00 to Labor Day Fund. Cemetery Workers—\$20.00 to Labor Day Fund.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Submitted a progressive report and recommended that the General Committee meet every Saturday evening in the Labor Temple at 8:15 p. m. until the celebration on Labor Day. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations for Delegates to State Federation Convention—President Stanton and Secretary O'Connell were nominated; there being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for said nominees, and the chair declared them elected to represent this Council at the convention.

Receipts—\$1052.00. Expenses—\$177.10.

Council adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple,
Saturday evening, August 10, 1929.

Called to order at 8:15 by Chairman James B. Gallagher.

Attendance record of delegates kept by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Committees—Committee of Arrangements—All materials for the barbecue to supply 5000 guests have been promised or will be provided in time by the committee. Rolls, bread, crackers, meats, cheese will be had in abundance. The park is being made ready to receive the greatest attendance of guests this season, and indications point to much larger attendance than last year. Secretary sent out a circular letter reminding unions of the celebration and need for co-operation in purchasing tickets.

The pole climbing contest is awaiting the acceptance of the challenge issued by Electrical Workers No. 6.

The Street Carmen's Division No. 518 will be ready for the baseball game and believe the rival

team from Oakland is also getting ready. There will be a fine amateur band of members to discourse music for the occasion.

Street car posters have been printed and will appear in all street cars for the week preceding Labor Day.

Committee on Barbecue—Everything nearly ready and the necessary help to cook and serve is being provided.

Committee on Prizes—Will redouble efforts to provide more prizes.

Reports of Unions—The following unions have made donations to the Labor Day Fund: Trackmen, Carpet Upholsterers, United Garment Workers No. 131, Building Material Teamsters No. 216, Patternmakers, Barbers No. 148, Longshoremen's Association, Technical Engineers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Street Carmen, Div. 518; Electrical Workers No. 6, Garment Cutters No. 45, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410, Cable Splicers, Elevator Constructors, and Cemetery Workers.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held its meeting August 7th in Room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Desepte.

Roll Call—One officer absent.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications read and filed.

New members given the obligation.

Committees report very good work.

Bills ordered paid.

Special committee gave the report on the hosiery sales.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we send in for a very large order of union-label ladies' hose, to be displayed at the label fair.

New Business—None.

Good of the Auxiliary—Several members report they have visited a good many stores and demanded the union label; not getting the label, they have walked out.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

MRS. M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Bakery Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market St., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Broommakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauveteurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewerers No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays 59 Clay

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 28th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

Reports from the south are to the effect that Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor is slightly under the weather since his return from Texas and Oklahoma. He was to have been in this city early this week, but since he has not been seen, it is probable his illness kept him from making a trip to Martinez in the interest of the Oil Workers' Union. He expects to remain in California until after the meeting of the State Federation of Labor in Long Beach next month, when he will proceed back to Texas to continue the work he left off there about a month ago.

Word comes from Hugo Ernst of the Waiters' Union, from Kansas City, to the effect that the convention opened last Monday morning with the largest number of delegates in attendance in the history of the organization. He also states that the Kansas City Culinary Workers' local unions have provided in great shape for the comfort and entertainment of the officers and delegates during their stay in the muddy river city. The Pacific Coast is well represented, particularly San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, and these delegates are taking a leading part in the proceedings of the gathering.

The sub-committee of the Labor Day Committee which has charge of the arrangements for the barbecue which is to be provided for an attendance of 5000 at the Labor Day picnic and outing reports that everything is in readiness and that there will be plenty of meat, buns and other essentials for the affair, so that those who enjoy eating and are not afflicted with stomach difficulties are invited

to be on hand in order to satisfy their appetites for once in their lives.

The following unions have made advance purchases of tickets for their membership for the Labor Day celebration in California Park: Street Carmen, \$50.00; Longshoremen, \$50.00; Masters, Mates and Pilots, \$20.00; Patternmakers, \$25.00; Janitors, \$50.00; Garment Cutters, \$5.00; Material Teamsters, \$25.00; Cemetery Workers, \$20.00. The Labor Day Committee will meet every Saturday evening until Labor Day in clearing up details of the celebration.

William P. Stanton and John A. O'Connell were last Friday night unanimously elected as delegates from the Labor Council to the coming convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Long Beach in September.

Joseph F. Clark of Tacoma, vice-president of the Painters' International Union, spent a few days in San Francisco during the past week while on his way to his home. He says conditions in his line along the coast are fairly good, but that there are some idle men and that there is by no means any unusual demand for painters of any kind.

Miss Selma Borchardt of Washington, delegate from the American Federation of Teachers, was re-elected a member of the board of directors of the World Federation of Educational Associations at the convention which closed in Geneva, Switzerland, last week. Miss Borchardt was among the 500 teachers in attendance from the United States. The total number of teachers present from all parts of the world exceeded 2500.

If a train, running behind schedule, wrecks an automobile at a crossing, the railroad is guilty of contributory negligence, the Third District Court of Appeals at Sacramento, Calif., has ruled in a damage suit brought against the Southern Pacific by a man whose car was wrecked under such circumstances. The suit was based on the charge that the train was 25 minutes late, and that the plaintiff, who was familiar with train schedules, would not have been injured and his car demolished except for the railroad's negligence.

Four-fifths of the parents of the babies who, during a recent period, were cared for at the baby-health stations of the Bronx, New York City, can not afford to pay doctor's fees, according to the report of the Bronx Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association on the economic status of 501 selected representative families using these stations. On investigation only about one-fifth of the families were found to have incomes large enough to provide the minimum of comfortable living demanded by certain standard budgets used by family-relief organizations. Prosperity rules in the United States, it is frequently asserted. Evidently it passed over the families covered by the Bronx investigation.

May be purchased on terms as low as \$1.00 a week

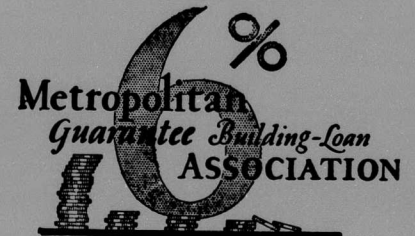


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SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES.

The closing week of Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers was featured by a symposium on problems of organization, with lively discussion from the students following speeches by well-known labor leaders. Edward F. McGrady, representative of the American Federation of Labor, recounted the achievements of the Federation. M. H. Hedges, director of research for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, outlined briefly the philosophy of trade unionism, and touched on some of the problems of an organization which, like the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has to contend with the opposition of a great monopoly. A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, then told the story of the struggles and growth of his organization to its present stage. The eight weeks' school term, during which 105 women workers from nearly 30 trades have studied economics, English, history, general science, and psychology, closed Friday, August 9.

Sam, the chore man, returned from the city with a scarf pin that contained a "diamond" of no usual size. He treated all inquiries as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn. His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "is it a real diamond?"

"Wall," said Sam, "if it ain't I've been skun out of a half-dollar."

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